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Muscivora forficata (Gmelin).

Muscivora tyrannus (Linnæus).

Onychorhynchus regius (Gmelin).

Onychorhynchus swainsoni (Pelzeln).

Onychorhynchus mexicanus (Sclater).

Onychorhynchus occidentalis (Sclater).

—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, Washington, D. C.

Variation in Size in the Wood Pewee.—The Wood Pewee (*Horizopus virens*) throughout the whole breadth of its breeding range, from Florida to Newfoundland, shows a nice gradation in size from *large* examples in the south, to *small* examples in the north. This fact seems worthy of comment as the northern examples of a species are generally characterized by being larger. The greater size of the southern bird has heretofore been commented upon by Mr. C. J. Maynard (*in verbis*). The birds from the north average, *Males.* : Wing, .30—; tarsus, .52; bill (from nostril to tip), .38—; width of bill (at nostrils), .26+. Extremes: Wing, 3.18 to 3.42; tarsus, .46 to .54; bill, .30 to .43; bill (wd.), .25 to .29. *Females:* Wing, 3.15; tarsus, .49+; bill, .38+; bill (wd.), 25+. Extremes: Wing, 3.11 to 3.18; tarsus, .45 to .53; bill, .36— to .40; bill (wd.), .24 to .27. Those from the South (arbitrary dividing line, Lat. 42°), *Males:* Wing, 3.41+; tarsus, .53+; bill, .40—; bill (wd.), .28+. Extremes: Wing, 3.30 to 3.55; tarsus, .51 to .57; bill, .39 to .43; bill (wd.), .27 to .32. *Females:* Wing, 3.17+; tarsus, .52+; bill, .38+; bill (wd.), .27+. Extremes: Wing, 3.08 to 3.45; tarsus, .50 to .58; bill, .37 to .40; bill (wd.), .25 to .29. These measurements were taken from a series of thirty-two specimens.

It is also interesting to note that both the figures by Catesby and Abbot (Auk, XIII, p. 104), show the pronounced hook and larger size of the southern bird's bill. For the use of specimens my thanks are due to Drs. Walter Faxon and C. W. Richmond, Messrs. Witmer Stone, William Brewster, H. B. Bigelow, and others.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., Longwood, Mass.

The Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) at Rangeley, Maine.—Although the Meadowlark has been found at several localities in northern New England the capture of a male at Rangeley, Maine, April 21, 1897, by Mr. Ernest L. Haley, is perhaps worth recording. The specimen, which is in high spring plumage, has been recently purchased for me by Mr. M. Abbott Frazar, to whom I am also indebted for the above data.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, Cambridge, Mass.

The European Starling in Connecticut.—December 3, 1900, I took a male Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in North Haven, Conn. The bird was alone late in the afternoon, and flew from up the river into some trees near the edge of the Quinnipiac Marshes. I judged from its actions that it was looking for the blackbirds which every autumn roost in large numbers in the rushes near where it was shot, and with which it may have

associated before they left for the South. Mr. W. H. Hoyt tells me that three Starlings have been taken recently from a flock that is spending the winter on Noroton Hill, near Stamford.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

Snow Bunting at Sea.—About noon on November 17, 1900, a Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) was observed at sea by Mr. Paul du Chaillu and myself, on board the American line steamer 'New York.' The bird approached from a southwesterly direction and alighted in the rigging, flying in a rather labored manner. The vessel was then 260 miles east of Sandy Hook and 50 miles distant from the eastern end of Nantucket, the nearest land. The weather was fair.—HUGH M. SMITH, M. D., *Washington, D. C.*

Montana Redpolls.—A small series of Redpolls collected by Mr. Charles T. Hodges at Miles City and Fort Keogh, Montana, during the winter of 1899-1900 has come recently into my possession. The majority are specimens of *Acanthis linaria*, but there are three skins of *A. l. rostrata*, two of *A. l. holbaeillii*, and two of *A. hornemannii exilipes*.

The Greater Redpoll was taken on March 1 and 6, the Holbaell's (which Prof. Ridgway has examined) on March 2, and the Hoary, on February 26 and March 12. I can find previous records for only *Acanthis linaria* from Montana.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

***Acanthis linaria rostrata* and *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* in Connecticut.**—In a small collection of bird skins given me some time ago by Dr. W. H. Hotchkiss of this city I find two skins of the Greater Redpoll. They were taken by Dr. Hotchkiss near New Haven on December 17, 1878, and are, I believe, the only specimens of this subspecies so far recorded from Connecticut.

In the same collection was an unlabelled skin of a female Yellow-headed Blackbird, which Dr. Hotchkiss told me he was certain was shot near New Haven in June, 1878. In this connection it may be well to report that another female of this species was taken on Monomoy Island, Mass., September 8, 1897, by Mr. W. B. Revere, and given to me while in the flesh.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, M. D., *New Haven, Conn.*

Deformity of Maxilla in the House Sparrow.—The accompanying illustrations show the overgrowth of maxilla after loss of mandible in a male *Passer domesticus*. The photograph was taken by Mr. A. H. Verrill, who shot the bird in his yard in New Haven, December 10, 1900, and brought it to me in the flesh.

The culmen measures .60 inch from nostril against an average of .39 inch in five normal males of this species. The maxilla measures .16 inch in depth at tip on the right side, but had been worn off on the left where all that was left of the mandible approached it. The normal outer cov-